



PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a CIRCUIT COURT, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on Monday the 21st day of February next.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831.

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES, at issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County, and for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for said County, on the Third Monday, being the 21st day of February, 1831:—

- The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.
- David Wilson and John Garvin, Esq. Trustees of Moses Gourley, an Insolvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott.
- David Witherow, vs. Peter Eply.
- The Bank of Gettysburg, vs. James Dobbin, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.
- Martin Ebert, vs. James D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens, and Frederick Kopley.
- Thaddeus Stevens, vs. Martin Getz and John Duncan.
- Daniel Deardorff, vs. Philip Graft.
- Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lefever.
- Anthony Deardorff vs. John L. Fuller.

GEO. WELSH, Clerk. Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831.

LIST OF JURORS FOR CIRCUIT COURT.

- Borough—James A. Thompson, John Garvin, George Shryock, Jacob Ziegler, Robert G. Harper.
- Mountpleasant—Alex'r M'Dwaine, John Diehl, Hezekiah Houghtelin, Wm. Thompson.
- Tyrone—John Staly.
- Hamiltonban—Thomas Orr, Andrew Stewart, John Marshall, John Mickle, jr. Wm. M'Cullough.
- Berwick—Geo. Henry, John Smith, Geo. Hersh, Daniel Diehl.
- Mountjoy—Frederick Diehl.
- Liberty—Samuel M'Nay, Wm. Scott, David Eicker, Samuel Arthur.
- Menallen—John Lehman, Joseph Latshaw, Simon Becker, Nathan Wright, Henry Fehl.
- Reading—John Deardorff, Nicholas Bushey, Henry Albert, Job Dicks.
- Franklin—Valentine Flohr, Adam S. E. Duncan, David Middlecote.
- Germany—Alfred Cole.
- Hamilton—Michael Geiselman.
- Straban—Jacob Taughlinbaugh, Jacob Grass, John Thomas, Henry Brinkerhoff.
- Conowago—Jacob Wortz, John Morningstar, George Heagy.
- Cumberland—Quintin Armstrong, Peter Eppley.
- Latimore—John Wolford.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the Assets of the Estate of SAMUEL JACOBS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Woods, in the town of Berlin, on Monday the 21st of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. PATTERSON, GEORGE BROWN, CORNELIUS SMITH, Auditors. Jan. 11

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 25th of April next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

MICHAEL MENICH. Feb. 1.

HATTING.

SAMUEL S. M'CREARY, INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the Hatt-ing Establishment of Jas. A. Thompson, in York-street, Gettysburg; and that he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner, and will keep constantly on hand, the most

FASHIONABLE HATS.

He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public. Gettysburg, Jan. 18.

PRINTING.

Nearly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

MELODY.

If you bright orbs that gild the night, Be such a blissful dwelling sphere, Where kindred spirits re-unite Whom fate hath torn asunder here— How sweet it were at once to die, And leave this dreary world afar— Mixt soul in soul, to cleave the sky, And soar away from star to star!

But oh! how dark, how drear and lone, Would seem the brightest world of bliss, If, wandering through each radiant zone, We failed to meet the loved of this! If, there no more these ties could twine, Which death alone had power to sever, Those stars would then in mockery shine More hateful—as they shine forever!

It cannot be! each hope and fear That lights the eye, or clouds the brow, Proclaims there is a happier sphere Than the bleak world which claims us now: There is a voice by sorrow heard, When heaviest weighs life's galling chain. That voice is the Almighty's word! "The pure in heart shall meet again."

Mechanics' Wives.—Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes—There we behold woman in all her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be dangled by fops, an idol for profane adoration, revered to-day, discarded to-morrow, always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her by sensuality or by contempt; admired but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy to the sex she would exalt, the source and mirror of vanity—we see her as a wife partaking the cares, and cheering the anxiety of a husband, dividing the labors by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them; placing all her pride, all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children she has tended from their infancy: training them up to thought and virtue, to meditation and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters make the best wives in the world.

WOMAN.—PRO AND CON.

Pro.—There is a world where no storms intrude, a haven of safety against the tempests of life; a little world of joy and love, of innocence and tranquility. Suspensions are not there, nor jealousies, nor falsehood with her double tongue, nor the venom of slander.—Peace embraceth it with outspread wings. Plenty broodeth there. When a man enters it, he forgetteth his sorrows, and cares, and disappointments; he openeth his heart to confidence, and to pleasure, not mingled with remorse. This world is the well ordered home of a virtuous and amiable woman.

Contra.—"How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned?" asked an amiable "cara sposa" to her loving husband, "till he got a wife?" answered the husband calmly.

School for the Dead & Heart.—"Though men," says an old author, "may improve their heads in the company of their own sex, we may affirm, that the company and conversation of women is the proper school for the heart."

New Question in Physiology.—According to the census of New Hampshire, one of every fifty of the colored population, is deaf and dumb; of the white population, the mutes are only in the proportion of one to every one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.—The fact is a curious one, and cannot be explained upon the principle which solved the problem, why white sheep should eat more than black ones.

Conscience.—To the criminal all things turn traitors—even his own thoughts. No revenge is so sure and vindictive as that of an outraged conscience, when passion subsides and gives space to reflection. Hence tyrants and cut-throats are unable to endure solitude. They encounter in every shade the ghosts of their ill-fated victims, and close their eyes but to be torn asunder by goblins and furies, or hurried away to flames or precipices. The terrors of the approaching battle of Bosworthfield were far less formidable to the grim-visaged Richard, than the evil genius of his dream that promised a second meeting at Philippi.

He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of youth, should consider by how precarious a tenure he holds these advantages, that a thousand accidents may before the next dawn lay all these glories in the dust.

Three young men have lately been fined \$25 each and cost, at Buffalo, N. Y. for singing and using indecent language in a stage, thereby forcing two respectable females to leave the coach.

EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

(Read in the H. of Representatives, Jan. 27.)

N. P. FETTERMAN, CHAIRMAN.

The Committee on Education, to whom were referred so much of the message of the Governor as relates to the establishment of a general system of education, report:

That their attention has been directed to the important inquiry whether it is expedient at this time, that some general system of education should be adopted; and if so, to the difficult labor of compiling the details of such a system as they might deem it advisable to recommend. As to the mere question of expediency their reflections have resulted in a full and clear affirmative conviction. Republican as is the nature of our Government, and subject as it is to the sovereign and controlling will of the people, it requires no logical deduction or longed argument to demonstrate, that that will should be preserved sound and illumined by a suitable and reasonable education. That such a Government to be stable must rest upon the virtue and intelligence of its citizens; and that a nation to continue prosperous and happy, must plant deep and wide those moral principles that direct us in our duty as individuals and as members of a community.

With us, the capability of a people to govern themselves is undergoing an experiment. To be successful, the means must be placed within their reach, by which they may become acquainted with the nature of their form of Government, and guarded against that corruption, that, when once seated, causes the decay of all free institutions.

With us, every man is eligible to office, and every one should be enabled to prepare himself, so as honorably and faithfully to discharge the functions of that office to which the exigencies of his government or the suffrages of his fellow citizens may elevate him.

With us, the people enjoy to the fullest extent the elective franchise. That it may be prudently and properly exercised, they must be instructed to appreciate the value of that privilege, and to judge rightly of men and things, else they may be led to the commission of fatal and irretrievable errors.

With us, in the hands of the people are placed their own destinies. That they may be propitious, they have only to be enlightened, to discern, and they will seldom fail to determine for their good.

So early as the year 1770, our sister State Connecticut, then a province, led the way in the establishment of a general system of education. Common schools were opened to every child within her territory—able and competent teachers were secured, and a fund established adequate to the support of their system. In 1789, the Legislature of Massachusetts provided by law for the instruction of her youth—since then she has been followed by New-York, Ohio, and several other states. With the legislatures of those States, all other considerations have been held as only secondary to a right instruction of their citizens, and have consequently provided ample means for their education. But during this time what has Pennsylvania done? She has been engaged in the encouragement of industry—in promoting her agriculture and manufactures—in increasing the physical comfort and convenience of her citizens—in improving the face of her territory, or withdrawing from the bosom of the earth the wealth that has been secreted for ages within her. Her sister commonwealths have not been behind her. But in the strife of contenting states which should be foremost in the cultivation of the mind, or, which should lead in the improvement of the human heart, she has scarce been seen, or felt, or heard. In those states wherein common schools have been established, the advancement of the intellectual and moral powers of their people have kept pace with their advance in population and in greatness. But with us, that the mind has been fearfully neglected through a long career of prosperity, is too truthfully evidenced by the degraded state of education amongst us. By the fact that of four hundred thousand children between the ages of five and fifteen years, it is estimated that more than two hundred and fifty thousand have not been within a school during the last year—that a large proportion of our adult population can neither read or write, and that in some places the multitudes of whole districts are growing up destitute of instruction, unacquainted with their duty as citizens, uninformed by the influence of religion, and left to become subjects for that wild spirit of party that has so often shaken to the centre our social relations—or to be the perpetrators of crime, and the miserable inmates of our jails and penitentiaries.

In some of those states that have established common schools, it has been ascertained by observation and often verified and corroborated by the commission of various crimes, those who were inmates of common schools were in proportion to those who were not, of a more than one to twenty. With the experience of so favorable a result before us, and with crime increasing more rapidly than the increase of our population—when how can we prevent it has become the constant study of the Legislature, your committee would suggest, what means have been adopted for the cultivation of our children—that to secure to the youth of the present and future generations a substantial and moral education that will enable them to become a virtuous and useful citizenry.

In a population where the mind is neglected by so great a portion of the community, there cannot be that union of interests which is so essential to good government. The great mass of our population are ignorant and uneducated. Hence, the form of a free government, the exercise of the rights of citizenship, the discharge of the duties of citizenship, the maintenance of the rights of citizenship, the preservation of the rights of citizenship, the promotion of the rights of citizenship, the protection of the rights of citizenship, the improvement of the rights of citizenship, the cultivation of the rights of citizenship, the perfection of the rights of citizenship, the establishment of the rights of citizenship, the maintenance of the rights of citizenship, the promotion of the rights of citizenship, the protection of the rights of citizenship, the improvement of the rights of citizenship, the cultivation of the rights of citizenship, the perfection of the rights of citizenship, the establishment of the rights of citizenship, the maintenance of the rights of citizenship, the promotion of the rights of citizenship, the protection of the rights of citizenship, the improvement of the rights of citizenship, the 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NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the first day of March next*, to wit:

The account of John Marshall, Executor of the Estate of Christina Timmons, deceased.

The account of Joseph Kepner, Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Null, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fahnestock, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Tucker, deceased.

The account of Joseph B. Nickel, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of John Nickel, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Philip Myers, and Michael Wiest, Executors of the Estate of Ludwig Myers, deceased.

The account of Conrad Snyder and Jacob Wortz, Administrators of the Estate of John Houk, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Reed, Administrator of the Estate of Charles S. Ditterline, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator, *pendente lite*, of the Estate of John Shriver, Esq. deceased.

The account of Maria A. McTaggart, Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick McFarland, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Ghinter, Executor of the Estate of George Reinacker, deceased.

The account of James McClain and Jacob Will, Executors of the Estate of James McClain, deceased.

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Anthony B. Kurtz, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of John Garvin, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Administrator of the Estate of John J. Stephens, deceased.

The account of John Bowser, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Samuel Bowser, deceased.

ALSO,


The Guardianship account of the Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger, and Jacob Hollinger, now deceased.


JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Feb. 1, 1831. } 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February next*, at 2 o'clock, p. m. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Lot of Ground,
Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected

2 TWO-STORY
Brick Dwelling- 
Houses, fronting on Baltimore-street, and TWO two-story

Brick Back Buildings ;
2 TWO-STORY
Brick Dwelling 
HOUSES, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Beisel.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettys- }
burg, Jan. 25. } 1c

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February, inst.* at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land.
Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James McIlhenny, John Adair and others, containing 104 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

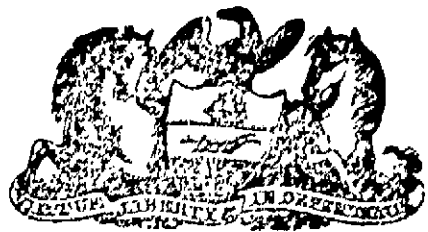
Log Dwelling-house, &
double Frame BARN. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John McIlhenny

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettys- }
burg, Feb. 1. } 1c

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the Assets of the Estate of SAMUEL JACOBS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, among the Creditors of said deceased; and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Woods, in the town of Berlin, on *Monday the 21st of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. PATTERSON, }
GEORGE BROWN, }
CORNELIUS SMITH, }
Auditors. }
Jan. 11 } 1c



PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a *CIRCUIT COURT*, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on *Monday the 21st day of February next*.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettys- }
burg, Jan. 11, 1831. } 1c

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES, at issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County, and for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for said County, on the *Third Monday, being the 21st day of February, 1831*—

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.

David Wilson and John Garvin, Esq. Trustees of Moses Gourley, an Insolvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott.

David Wilherow, vs. Peter Eply.

The Bank of Gettysburg, vs. James Dobbin, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.

Martin Ebert, vs. James D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens, and Frederick Kepley.

Thaddeus Stevens, vs. Martin Getz and John Duncan.

Daniel Deardorff, vs. Philip Graft.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lefever.

Anthony Deardorff vs. John L. Fuller.

GEO. WELSH, Clerk.
Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831. } 1c

LIST OF JURORS FOR CIRCUIT COURT.

Borough—James A. Thompson, John Garvin, George Shryock, Jacob Ziegler, Robert G. Harper.

Mountpleasant—Alex'r McIlhenny, John Diehl, Hezekiah Houghtelin, Wm. Thompson.

Tyrone—John Stahly.

Hamilton—John Thomas Orr, Andrew Stewart, John Marshall, John Mickle, Jr. Wm. McCullough.

Berwick—Geo. Henry, John Smith, Geo. Hersh, Daniel Diehl.

Mountjoy—Frederick Diehl.

Liberty—Samuel McVay, Wm. Scott, David Eicker, Samuel Arthur.

Menallen—John Lehman, Joseph Latshaw, Simon Becker, Nathan Wright, Henry Fehl.

Reading—John Deardorff, Nicholas Bushey, Henry Albert, Job Dicks.

Franklin—Valentine Flohr, Adam S. E. Duncan, David Middlecoff.

Germany—Alfred Cole.

Hamilton—Michael Geiselman.

Straban—Jacob Taughinbaugh, Jacob Grass, John Thomas, Henry Brinkerhoff.

Conowago—Jacob Wortz, John Morningstar, George Heagy.

Cumberland—Quintin Armstrong, Peter Epley.

Latimore—John Wolford.

Prothonotary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby Given, to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Joseph Heagy and Jacob Wertz, assignees of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 1st day of March next*.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y
Jan. 25. } 1c

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

Prevention better than Cure.

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

For a full and complete description of LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the limbs, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frost-bites, &c.

Lee's Aque and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetter, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Toothache Drops, which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No 58, Hanover street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a great profit.

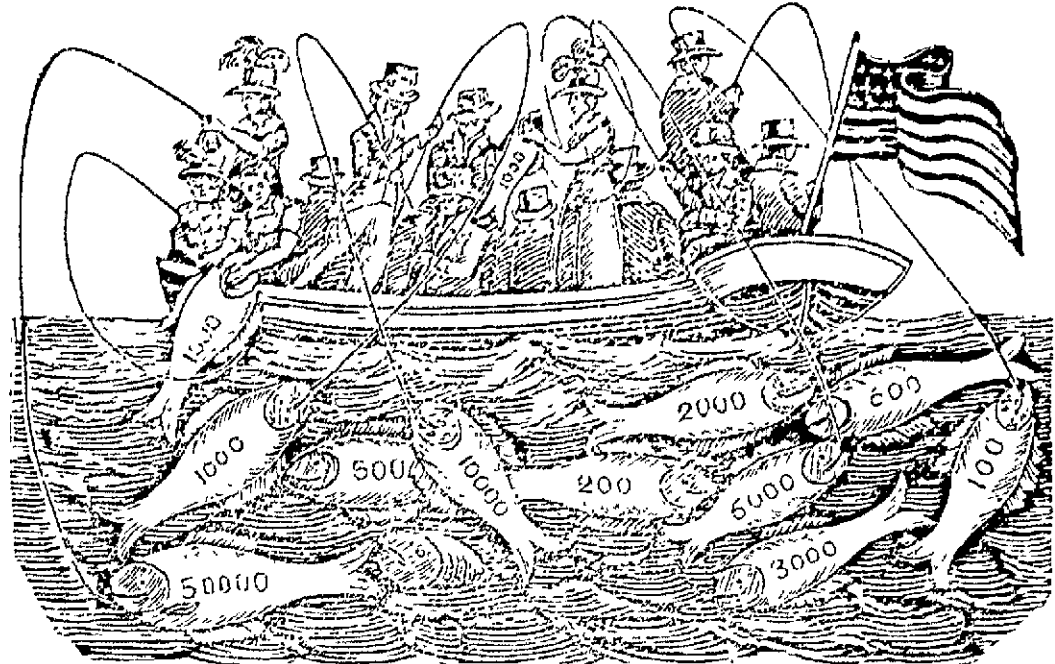
CAUTION.—None are genuine without the makers name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.

Dec. 21. } 6076t

CLARKSON SELLS THE BA IT.



THE THIRD CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

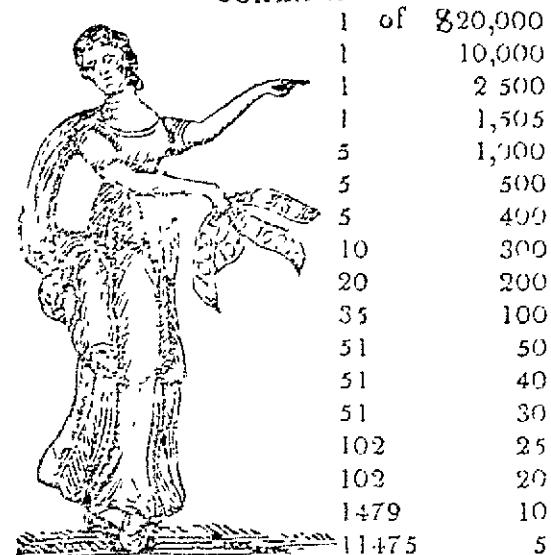
WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 12th inst.

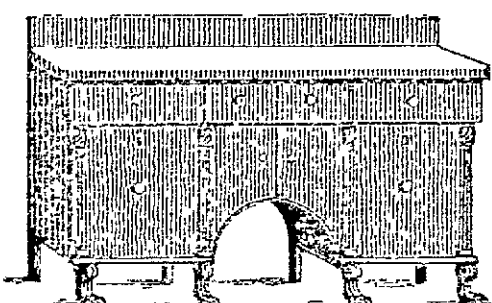
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

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1 2,500	1
1 1,505	1
1 1,000	1
1 500	1
1 499	1
1 300	1
1 200	1
1 100	1
1 50	1
1 40	1
1 30	1
1 25	1
1 20	1
1 10	1
1 5	1



CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY, Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work, which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

Furniture,

of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are CASH, he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes in generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

Carriage Hubs,

which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14. } 1c

HATTING.

SAMUEL S. McCREARY,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the Hattling Establishment of Jas. A. Thompson, in York-street, Gettysburg; and that he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner, and will keep constantly on hand, the most

FASHIONABLE

HATS.

He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public.

Gettysburg, Jan. 18. } 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

FREDERICK WARREN,

late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to come forward and receive their respective Shares of said Estate, due at the death of the Widow of said Frederick Warren, deceased, from the Subscribers, Executors of VALENTINE FEHL, Sen. deceased, who was the purchaser of the lands late of F. Warren, deceased—

they are determined not to pay interest on the said shares after this date.

PHILIP FEHL,
GEORGE FEHL.

Jan. 14, 1831. } 4t

Tickets, \$5—Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 Prize of **2,500 DOLLS.**

1 " **1,000** "

1 " **800** "

1 " **300** "

And a great many of

100, 50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

Application ought to be made soon, so as to have a choice of the

balls.

Gettysburg, Feb. 1. } 1c

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 2,

Not yet received.

REMOVAL,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends

and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH DANNER, into Partnership; that he has REMOVED his Store to the new

Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned from the City with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

suitable to the Season, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass, & Queensware,

LEGHORN & STRAW

BONNETS;

GRINDSTONES,

WEAVERS' REEDS,

LIQUORS,

&c. &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased on the most accommodating terms, and can and will be sold as CHEAP or

CHEAPER than at any other Establishment in the country. He is determined to sell—and he invites all who don't wish to see BARGAINS slip out of their hands, to call and examine his Goods. He feels confident, that from the moderate profits he intends to sell them at, the Public will be gratified after giving him a call.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which the highest price will be given.

Dec. 28. } 1c

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 25th of April next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

MICHAEL MENICH.

Feb. 1. } 3t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our

Loan one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

CHRISTIAN ORNDORFF,

deceased, to wit: John Orndorff, Polly, intermarried with Walter Coaker, Jacob Orndorff, Samuel Orndorff, Mary Ann Orndorff, and David Orndorff, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *first day of March next*, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb. 1. } 4t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

Late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, (widow) and children, Catherine Rife, John Rife, Polly Rife, Marks Rife, Andrew Rife, Susanna Rife, and David Rife, that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 26th of February next*, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Isaac Rife, — Grove, and Andrew Marshall, containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less: to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettys- }
burg, Jan. 25, 1831. } 1c

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the remaining Assets of the Estate of JOHN EHRHARDT, dec'd, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 8th day of March next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. McCLELLAN, Jr. }
J. F. MACFARLANE, }
T. C. MILLER, }
Auditors. }
Jan. 25. } 1c

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate

of JOHN J. STEPHENS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

THOS. STEPHENS, Adm'r.

eral acceptance of the provisions of the act detailing that system. The money now annually expended, in too many instances wastefully and uselessly expended in the support of private schools, wherein 200,000 children receive but imperfect instruction, would be much more than sufficient to support common schools throughout our state, and give a sound and moral education to all our youth. Towards the education of poor children alone, there is annually expended upwards of \$100,000 with little effect; this item of expenditure will cease with the establishment of common schools, and the money thus expended in counties with the aid of a distributive share of the common fund, will enable those counties to support such a number of schools that every child may be instructed, and to establish libraries in every district, securing to all the means of acquiring valuable and useful information. By such a system, there will thus be a saving to the community of at least one half the sum now yearly expended for purposes of education; a consideration of itself sufficient to secure our zealous action. But other, greater, and more splendid results, are justly to be anticipated.

Whilst we thus lay the foundation for a general system of common schools, we secure to the youth of this age that are gathering round us, and those that shall succeed them, equally the means of obtaining an education that will oppose some barrier to that flood of dissipation that is increasing and wide spreading amongst us; that will enable them to appreciate the value of our free institutions, and guard them from their abuse; that will save them from that wild career of faction, from which we have not been exempt, and from the shock of those convulsions that are felt in the political world; and finally, we shall have the assurance, that whilst Pennsylvania is rising and moving forward, her advance will be sure, and that her strength will consist not in her wealth, or in the width of her territory, not in her stupendous improvements, or in the increase of her population, but in the virtue, the integrity, and the intelligence of her citizens.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.
We were permitted to mention, the source from which the following letter emanated, it would be unnecessary to make any prefatory remarks. It is the opinion of a man who is acknowledged to be one of the ablest jurists of the age.

From a Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 23.

Having a leisure moment, I devote it to write to you on grave subjects. Without circumlocution, I state to you my decided conviction, that the United States of America are on the eve of great events.

You will have seen that the Cherokee nation have filed a bill, in their national capacity, in the Supreme Court of the United States, against the State of Georgia, praying for an injunction to the executive officers of that State, prohibiting them from exercising jurisdiction under their State laws, over the people of the Cherokee nation. There cannot be a doubt, that the injunction prayed for, will be granted and issued. It is equally certain from the conduct of the Governor and Legislature of Georgia, that the State will not appear to contest the granting of the injunction; nevertheless, the question whether it ought to issue, will be argued and well considered. The government has stipulated with the Cherokee nation to guarantee to them their country; they have taken them under their protection, and it follows as a necessary consequence, that having a right as a nation to sue a State of this Union in the Supreme Court, they have a right to claim protection from all combinations of men, to molest or disturb them in the enjoyment of those rights which this nation has stipulated by treaty they should enjoy.

If the injunction issues, it will be disobeyed, and the court, on this being made to appear, must issue attachments against those guilty of the disobedience—the service and execution of these attachments will be obstructed and opposed, and in that case by an act of Congress of the 28th of Feb. 1795, it is made the duty of the President, when the combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals—that of raising the posse comitatus, to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and cause the laws to be duly executed.

The President then will have to decide whether he will see to the execution of the laws in the event of an opposition to the mandates of the Supreme Court, or not. If he should undertake to overrule the decision of that court, as he has the treaties, and an act of Congress for the protection of the Indians, then indeed the provisions of the constitution become a dead letter, and the judicial power is prostrated. Such a course on the part of the President, would not only render him impeachable, but must inevitably destroy him in the public estimation—but I will hope for better things, and that he will not disregard his plain and palpable duties, in supporting and enforcing the laws. In that event, Georgia will be taught a wholesome lesson, that her state sovereignty does not entitle her to trample on a paramount authority, the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States.

One cannot but feel indignant, when we hear those states who think the time has come, when the value of the Union is to be considered, constantly prating about state sovereignty, which they seem to think means unconstitutional and absolute power to do whatever they think proper, forgetting that the people of this Union have, for their common safety and common good, yielded up large portions of state sovereignty for the greater blessings of defence and protection, from the united force and means of the whole confederated States.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

The introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives by Mr. Mallary for the purpose of raising the duty on salt to fifteen cents per bushel, and to repeal the law by which the duty will be further reduced to five cents per bushel on the first of January next, produced a considerable sensation among some of the Southern members. The introduction of the bill at this moment was certainly injudicious, and only calculated to excite feelings which it would be wise in every member of Congress, who has the interest of his country at heart, to endeavor to allay. We annex a few of the remarks of some of the Southern gentlemen. Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, said—

"He took it for granted the House would reject this bill by an overwhelming majority. He therefore hoped argument against it was unnecessary. Beside, his feelings, in relation to this subject, were too strong to authorize him to run the hazard (at this moment) of saying what might be regarded as indecorous. Candor, however, required, and an imperative duty to his constituents, to himself, and to the house, enjoined upon him to declare, most emphatically, that if this proposition should succeed, the time for argument will have passed away."

Mr. Nuckolls said—
"Let the report and bill be referred and printed, and after time for examination, let them come up for discussion. Sir, I will vote at any time for taking up and deciding the fate of this matter. The People of South Carolina are in great doubt and perplexity on this subject, they have been assured that relief from their unconstitutional burthens would be progressive; but if, on the contrary, our recourse is to be retroactive, by increasing, instead of diminishing their grievances, we desire to know it, in order that we may set about relieving ourselves from them peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if we must."

"I entreat the House, and particularly the Southern portion, to withdraw all objection to the second reading, and to abstain from using this illiberal weapon of defence, by which they have been unkindly scourged. We shall then see whether, instead of the duty going down to ten cents, as provided by the law of 1830, it be fixed at 15, and thereby an earnest given that we are to expect still further imposition. Should such be the case, I can but fear, that in the future history of this country, and in its influence on the harmony and perpetuity of our Union, the sum of five cents on salt may be equally important with three cents on tea."

According to the National Journal—
"Mr. Sprague warned the friends of the Tariff not to presume on their majority on this to oppress the South and make the empire reel and totter to its foundation. He assured them that the vengeance of the people would sooner or later stalk through the avenues of this House to take vengeance on them. He stated that the Southern States are now on the eve of rebellion, and will not submit to further oppression."

A writer from this place to the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, concludes an account of the termination of the late trial before the High Court of Impeachment with the following grave and not inappropriate observations:—*Nat. Int.*
"Mr. Calhoun presided with great dignity; the countenances of the Senate were marked with the deepest conviction of the solemnity of their task; the tone of their voices indicated the fullest determination of judgment; and it was certainly a rebuke to the pride of human reason, to see such men as Edward Livingston and Daniel Webster, on the same facts, the same law, and the same hearing, decide, with full conviction, and entire sincerity, in diametrical opposition to each other. How happy is it for us all, that the bond award on human fate, is to proceed from a judgment that cannot be deceived—from lips that cannot err!"

"There is one circumstance about this affair, which must be consolatory to every friend of the Republic: the votes were marked neither by sectional lines, nor party distinctions. Men of the same political views, lodging in the same house, and holding the same hour, the most unreserved intercourse, voted different ways. I doubt not that all voted purely; and the result, though it fell short of actual conviction, speaks a voice of very intelligible warning to all who exercise, with severity, a questionable authority."

Georgia.—By the new census, Georgia contains a population of 518,337—of which 207,991 are SLAVES. The increase since 1820, is 177,348.

From the Philadelphian.
An Awful Scene.—A respectable gentleman living near Dagsborough, in Sussex county, Del. informs us, that on the 14th and 15th of Dec. the people in the vicinity of the sea coast experienced the greatest gale of wind and the highest tide ever known there by the oldest inhabitants. The water rose eight or nine feet above common high tides; and in many places swept every thing before it. Many families lost their swine, sheep, cattle, corn, and household furniture; barely being able to escape with their lives.

One family living near the ocean, consisting of Mr. Thomas Drury, a widowed daughter, Mrs. Massey and her child, and a brother, Mr. Noah Drury, who was then on a visit, were all swept away, and all drowned except the last, who has escaped to tell the mournful tale. They were all driven in the night, by the tide, into the highest story of their dwelling, which soon after drifted from its foundation. For a time it sailed well, but soon struck something, which carried away the lower part. The upper portion of the dwelling then settled considerably deeper in the water, and Noah got upon the roof, then, at the chimney hole. His brother from within asked if he could see land, but none was visible. The child was handed to him and for a time preserved in a bed-quilt. In vain he endeavored to assist his brother Thomas and Mrs. Massey. The chill winds and cold waves passed over them until their souls fled away; and they answered the inquirer after them from the roof no more.

Noah, the child, and a dog, continued on the roof until the floating house made land. At this time, the child, of three years of age, expired in his arms. He slipped off the roof into the water with the little corpse and attempted to wade to shore, but soon was obliged to resign it to the waves; and next was compelled from exhaustion to crawl along the beach on his hands and knees. In this perishing condition the last survivor began to howl with all his might for help. At his cries the dog instinctively set up a piteous yell; and together they alarmed some people in a neighboring house, who immediately came to his assistance. When found, he was all under water except his head; and consciousness had become suspended. In a few minutes more, doubtless, he would have followed his departed friends to the world of spirits.

The body of the child, and that of Mr. Thomas Drury, who for security, but in vain, had tied himself to the house, have been found. The corpse of Mrs. Massey yet remains in the ocean, or on some unknown part of the ice-bound coast.

Fire at Sea, and Providential Escape.—On the 26th ult. in lat. 40 30, long. 70, the William Brown, arrived at Newport, fell in with the schooner Billow, Stoddard, on fire. The B. belonged to Hingham, and was from Fredericksburgh, bound to Portsmouth, with a cargo of flour. The Captain and Crew were taken off, but such was the dangerous state of the vessel, that not a single article of clothing or any other thing could be brought away. The flames were spreading with frightful rapidity when fallen in with by the William Brown. The decks were so hot that it was almost impossible to stand on them, and the chain boats hissed as they rolled in the water. The crew had previously suffered much by the severe weather, and were frost bitten. It was not known how the fire originated.

Notice is hereby Given.
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WM. HAMILTON,

LATE of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Magdalena (widow) and children, John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas. Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Thursday the 10th day of March next, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining land of Wm. McPherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, John McConaughy, Esq. and others, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or less; one other Tract of unimproved Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis McGuire, John Robinson and others, containing Ninety Acres, more or less; also, Two Lots of Ground in Mummaburg, adjoining Hossler, and fronting on the Tympike, to make partition thereof, and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 7.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the bill to repeal, in part, an act to reduce the duty on salt, was, after a short discussion, laid on the table, by a vote of 145 to 41, the friends of the bill voting with the majority. The report which accompanied the bill will be printed, as a matter of course, although some voices were heard in objection, when Mr. Mallary wished the unanimous consent of the House to make a motion to that effect. The motion will be in order during the morning business of every day, and will, of course, be sustained. The House was subsequently engaged in the consideration of private bills.

February 8.

In the Senate yesterday, the Chairman communicated a letter from the Postmaster General accompanied with a voluminous report on the subject of the various mail contracts made by himself and predecessors in office. The report has been made in obedience to a resolution of the last Session. It embraces a detail of 1700 post routes, copies of 1400 contracts, and occupies nearly 6000 large folio pages. The bill appropriating \$200,000 annually to the Seneca Indians, was finally read a third time and passed. Mr. Brown introduced a bill to reduce the duties on sugars; and Mr. Benton gave notice of introducing a bill to abrogate the present duty on salt. Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the examination of witnesses by the Select Committee on the Post Office was again debated.

Mr. Holmes concluded his speech against adopting the resolution, in the course of which he animadverted in forcible language on the system of proscriptive and removal from office pursued under the administration of the present Postmaster General. Mr. Grundy followed in reply, and defended the conduct of the Department in that respect. On Mr. Grundy's concluding the Senate adjourned, and the resolution was laid on the table, to be again taken up to-day.

The customary time was yesterday consumed by the House of Representatives in receiving petitions, among which we heard several which were in favor of the Indians. In presenting one of these, Mr. E. Everett gave notice that he should on Monday next bring the subject before the House. The report of the Select Committee on the subject of the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States was then brought up, on a motion to print 6000 additional copies of the document, which prevailed by a vote of 99 to 79. A motion to print 3000 copies of the Report of the Judiciary Committee was taken up, when after an unsuccessful attempt to lay the motion on the table, Mr. Doddridge and Mr. Gordon made some observations, the former moving to substitute 6000 for 3000 copies, when the Speaker announced that the hour had expired. The consideration of the General Appropriation Bill was then resumed, on the motion to strike out the appropriation for an outfit and salary for a Minister to Russia, when Mr. Burges again occupied the floor and concluded his remarks. Mr. Cambreleng then replied, and Mr. Alexander obtained the floor, and had just commenced some remarks, when the House adjourned.

February 10.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged yesterday in the discussion of a bill relative to the establishment of a Land Office in Indiana. The House subsequently took up the Appropriation bill, and the question of the salary and outfit to Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Archer spoke at some length in defence of the Administration, after which the previous question was demanded by Mr. Tucker, and seconded by a majority of members present—Ayes 73—Noes 33. The House then decided that the main question should be now put, which was the enactment of the Bill, excluding all the amendments on the subject of Mr. Randolph. Some subsequent attempts were made to get amendments into the bill, but they were defeated by a successful call for the previous question. The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Mr. Duff Green was re-elected printer to the Senate yesterday, on the 4th ballot! The vote stood—Green 24, Gales and Seaton 22, Blair 1.

February 11.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a bill, declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Court, was reported by Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary. A report of a very important character was made by Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, advocating the policy of Internal Improvement, and containing certain resolutions corresponding with that sentiment. It was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

February 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton's motion for leave to bring in a bill for the gradual reduction of duty on allum salt, was refused by a vote of 27 to 17.

In the House, the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was taken up, and, after debate, the House refused to order the bill to a third reading. Mr. Doddridge then moved to reconsider the last vote, but the House adjourned before acting on the motion.

In our account of Monday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, it is stated that "Mr. Crawford presented a petition from a number of his constituents, praying for the repeal of the Indian bill of last session; which petition Mr. C. said he dissented from, but moved that it be printed. Agreed to." Perhaps the brevity of this statement may subject it to misapprehension. The Memorials presented by Mr. Crawford, were from Adams county, Pennsylvania, praying Congress "to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect the Cherokee and other Indians, within their own territory, from the intrusion of any of our citizens, whether done in pursuance of State enactments or not, according to the true intent and meaning of our several treaties with said Indian Tribes," and moved that they be printed. Objection having been made to the printing of them, Mr. C. said, the memorials were signed by a considerable number of respectable persons, his own constituents, and that as he had the misfortune to differ in opinion from them on the subject of these memorials, he was particularly anxious that their representations should be treated with respect by the House, and, as a manifestation of it, ordered to be printed, which was done.

Nat. Int.

The Indian question was to be taken up yesterday.

Maryland.—Both Houses of the Legislature of this State have agreed to adjourn on the 13th inst. From what we hear, there will be no choice of a Senator of the U States at this Session, because of the State Senate refusing to concur with the House in going into an election.—*Nat. Int.*

CLARKSON SELLS THE BAIT.



THE FOURTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 26th inst. 54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1	of \$30,000
1	13,000
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	2,452
1	1,000
5	800
10	500
25	200
46	100
46	80
46	60
93	40
92	30
920	20
8380	10

Tickets, \$10, Halves, 85, Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months, 1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.

1000 " 800 "

300 " And a great many of

100, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10.

Application ought to be made soon, so as to have a choice of the

baits. Gettysburg, Feb. 15. 1831. Drawn Numbers in Class No. 3, 10 10 2 49 37 18 44 13 36 28

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If the injunction issues, it will be disobeyed, and the court, on this being made to appear, must issue attachments against those guilty of the disobedience—the service and execution of these attachments will be obstructed and opposed, and in that case by an act of Congress of the 25th of Feb. 1795, it is made the duty of the President, when the combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals—(that of raising the posse comitatus,) to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and cause the laws to be duly executed.

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TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
WM. HAMILTON,
LATE of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Magdalen (widow) and children, John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas. Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, Jane, Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton—that an

INQUEST
will be held on *Thursday the 10th day of March*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining land of Wm. McPherson, the heirs of John Sweeney, deceased, John McComaughy, Esq. and others, containing Two Hundred and Fifty five Acres, more or less; or other Part of an improved Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Denis McGee, John Robinson and others, containing Ninety Acres, more or less, also, Lots of Gr. and in Mount Vernon, adjoining a Tract of land belonging to the Trustees of the Separatist Church, situate among all the Heirs of the said Representatives. It is said in this Tract the same will of an individual, and a public notice is hereby given, that if the same will not be sold at a public sale, then to be held and sold to the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to be sold and appraised the whole undivided.
WM. S. COBBAN, Sd. J.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the bill to repeal, in part, an act to reduce the duty on salt, was, after a short discussion, laid on the table, by a vote of 145 to 41, the friends of the bill voting with the majority. The report which accompanied the bill will be printed, as a matter of course, although some voices were heard in objection, when Mr. Mallory wished the unanimous consent of the House to make a motion to that effect. The motion will be in order during the morning business of every day, and will, of course, be sustained. The House was subsequently engaged in the consideration of private bills.

February 8.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Chairman communicated a letter from the Postmaster General accompanied with a voluminous report on the subject of the various mail contracts made by himself and predecessors in office. The report has been made in obedience to a resolution of the last Session. It embraces a detail of 1700 post routes, copies of 1400 contracts, and occupies nearly 6000 large folio pages. The bill appropriating \$6000 annually, to the Seneca Indians, was finally read a third time and passed. Mr. Brown introduced a bill to reduce the duties on sugars; and Mr. Benton gave notice of introducing a bill to abrogate the present duty on salt. Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the examination of witnesses by the Select Committee on the Post Office was again debated. Mr. Holmes concluded his speech against adopting the resolution, in the course of which he animadverted in forcible language on the system of proscriptive and removal from office pursued under the administration of the present Postmaster General. Mr. Grundy followed in reply, and defended the conduct of the Department in that respect. On Mr. Grundy's concluding the Senate adjourned, and the resolution was laid on the table, to be again taken up to-day.

The customary time was yesterday consumed by the House of Representatives in receiving petitions, among which we heard several which were in favor of the Indians. In presenting one of these, Mr. E. Everett gave notice that he should on Monday next bring the subject before the House. The report of the Select Committee on the subject of the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States was then brought up, on a motion to print 6000 additional copies of the document, which prevailed by a vote of 99 to 79. A motion to print 3000 copies of the Report of the Judiciary Committee was taken up, when after an unsuccessful attempt to lay the motion on the table, Mr. Doddridge and Mr. Gordon made some observations, the former moving to substitute 6000 for 3000 copies, when the Speaker announced that the hour had expired. The consideration of the General Appropriation Bill was then resumed, on the motion to strike out the appropriation for an outfit and salary for a Minister to Russia, when Mr. Burges again occupied the floor and concluded his remarks. Mr. Cambreleng then replied, and Mr. Alexander obtained the floor, and had just commenced some remarks, when the House adjourned.

February 10.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged yesterday in the discussion of a bill relative to the establishment of a Land Office in Indiana. The House subsequently took up the Appropriation bill, and the question of the salary and outfit to Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Archer spoke at some length in defence of the Administration, after which the previous question was demanded by Mr. Tucker, and seconded by a majority of members present—Ayes 73—Noes 32. The House then decided that the main question should be now put, which was the engrossment of the Bill, excluding all the amendments on the subject of Mr. Randolph. Some subsequent attempts were made to get amendments into the bill, but they were defeated by a successful call for the previous question. The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Duff Green was re-elected printer to the Senate yesterday, on the 4th ballot! The vote stood—Green 24, Gales and Seaton 22, Blair 1.

February 11.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a bill, declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Court, was reported by Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary. A report of a very important character was made by Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, advocating the policy of Internal Improvement, and containing certain resolutions corresponding with that sentiment. It was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

February 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton's motion for leave to bring in a bill for the gradual reduction of duty on alum salt, was refused by a vote of 27 to 17. In the House, the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was taken up, and, after debate, the House refused to order the bill to a third reading. Mr. Doddridge then moved to reconsider the last vote, but the House adjourned before acting on the motion.

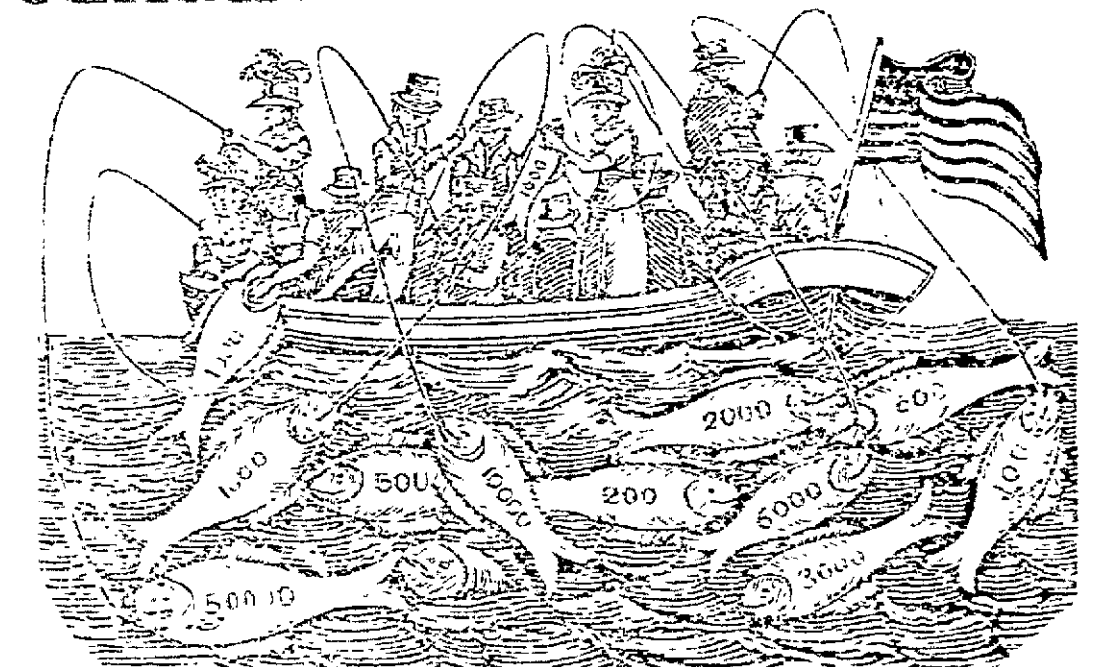
In our account of Monday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, it is stated that "Mr. Crawford presented a petition from a number of his constituents, praying for the repeal of the Indian bill of last session; which petition Mr. C. said he dissented from, but moved that it be printed. Agreed to." Perhaps the brevity of this statement may subject it to misapprehension. The Memorials presented by Mr. Crawford, were from Adams county, Pennsylvania, praying Congress "to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect the Cherokee and other Indians, within their own territory, from the intrusion of any of our citizens, whether done in pursuance of State enactments or not, according to the true intent and meaning of our several treaties with said Indian Tribes," and moved that they be printed. Objection having been made to the printing of them, Mr. C. said, the memorials were signed by a considerable number of respectable persons, his own constituents, and that as he had the misfortune to differ in opinion from them on the subject of these memorials, he was particularly anxious that their representations should be treated with respect by the House, and, as a manifestation of it, ordered to be printed, which was done.

Nat. Int.

The Indian question was to be taken up yesterday.

Maryland.—Both Houses of the Legislature of this State have agreed to adjourn on the 12th inst. From what we hear, there will be no choice of a Senator of the U States at this Session, because of the State Senate refusing to concur with the House in going into an election.—*Nat. Int.*

CLARKSON SELLS THE BAIT.



THE FIFTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 26th inst.
54 Numbered Lottery—8 Drawn Balls.
SCHEME.

1	of \$50,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	2,000
1	2,152
1	1,000
15	500
10	500
25	200
45	100
46	80
46	60
46	50
93	40
92	30
920	20
6220	10

Tickets, \$10. Halves, \$5.
Other Shares in proportion.
27 Chances for all the above Prizes to be had at

CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE;
Where have been sold, within a few months,
1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.
1 " 1,000 "
1 " 800 "
1 " 300 "
And a great many of
100, 50, 40, 30, 20, and 10.

Application ought to be made soon, so as to have a choice of the bait.

Gettysburg, Feb. 15.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 3,
10 2 49 27 18 44 13 28 38

Receipts & Expenditures of Adams County.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

AGREED TO AN Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a Statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do Report as follows, viz. From the 1st day of January, 1830, to the 6th day of January, 1831—both days included:—

DR.

To outstanding Tax at last settlement,	5,040 78
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	85 00
Do. do. C. Chritzman, (arrears),	725 44
Do. do. do. 1829,	63 00
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115 00
Cash on hand at last settlement,	1,853 55
Tax assessed for 1830,	12,893 30
Ground Rents for 1830 in hands of C. Chritzman,	199 00
Tax received of the Estate of Benjamin Chambers, deceased, for 1823, '4, '5, '6, '7, and '8,	5 95
Amount of Jacob Bosserman's Notes,	86 81
Addition of Tax Duplicates for 1829,	52 42
Order in favor of G. F. Hoke, unpaid by Treasurer,	6 48

\$21,076 51

CR.

Auditors' pay,	9 00
Tuition of Poor Children,	907 01
Collectors of Taxes—fees and releases,	481 34
Assessors' pay,	231 63
Treasurer of Poor-house Funds,	4250 00
Sundry Bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others,	384 71
Prothonotary's fee and Clerk's fees,	29 69
Jacob Ficker, Esq. Commissioner—pay,	94 50
James M. Henny, Esq. do. do.	91 50
Thomas Ehrehart, Esq. do. do.	91 50
Clerk to Commissioners—pay,	157 78
Grand Jurors and Constables—pay,	263 00
General Jurors and Constables—do.	902 12
Fox Scalps,	21 67
Road Views,	117 00
Constables—Fees,	78 06
Work done in Public Buildings,	20 09
Attorney General—Fees,	15 00
Jailor—keeping Prisoners, &c.	364 22
Court Crier—Pay, &c.	51 48
Public Printing,	218 00
Directors of Poor—Pay,	60 00
Sundry persons for Repairing Bridges,	122 65
Wood for Court-house and Prison,	95 37
Coroner—Fees on Inquisitions,	94 32
Officers of Elections—Pay,	357 61
Commission on 1st Nov. 22 for 1829 and 1830	9 00
P. Heagy—Summoning Jurors up to Jan. ss. 1830 inclusive,	87 75
J. B. M'Pherson in trust for Philadelphia Prison,	102 53
Bank of Gettysburg—Interest,	65 33
Cash paid for Loom for Prison,	35 81
Medical attendance on Prisoners,	8 75
Geo. Welsh, Prothonotary, for transcribing and making Indices for Dockets,	200 00
Treasurer of Water Company—Rent,	22 50
Order issued in 1820 in favor of the Bank of Gettysburg, unpaid till present year,	1500 00
Order issued in 1820 in favor of Treasurer of Poor-house funds, issued in 1827, with interest, unpaid till present year,	278 06
Orders of 1829, paid during 1830,	44 98
Outstanding Tax,	5062 77
Do. Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley,	35 08
Do. do. do. C. Chritzman (arr.)	725 44
Do. do. do. do. 1830,	44 00
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115 00
Do. Jacob Bosserman's Notes,	86 81
Treasurer's Salary,	100 00
Cash on hand,	2149 85

\$21,076 51

THE OUTSTANDING TAX APPEARS TO BE IN HANDS

OF THE FOLLOWING COLLECTORS, VIZ:

1820 John Marshall,	Berwick,	14 89
1823 Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1 05
1825 Adam Swape,	Borough,	125 46
1827 Caleb Beales,	Lattimore,	52 00
" Joseph Leiver,	Germany,	64 09
1829 Jacob Winrott,*	Do.	63 78
" Peter Deardorff, sen.	Reading,	46 62
" James White,	Liberty,	2 00
1829 Henry Albert,	Reading,	86 92
" Henry Toot,*	Cumberland,	53 23
" Isaac Wolf,*	Berwick,	16 63
" Michael Kitzmiller,	Conowago,	44 82
" Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	8 07
" John M'lvain,*	Mountpleasant,	205 69
" Philip Bishop,	Germany,	96 00
1830 Jacob Wortz,*	Conowago,	331 32
" Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	93 35
" Christian Picking,	Hamilton,	300 66
" Philip Voglesong,*	Berwick,	390 72
" Jesse Cook,	Lattimore,	199 81
" Samuel Lowden,*	Liberty,	42 73
" John Marshall,*	Hamiltonban,	644 71
" John Bream,	Tyrone,	255 26
" John Kugler,*	Germany,	257 45
" Samuel Kennedy,*	Huntington,	278 26
" James Smith,*	Mountjoy,	209 39
" John Black,*	Cumberland,	753 06
" Jacob Wills,*	Mountpleasant,	527 19
" Benjamin Gramer,*	Franklin,	220 01
" Jacob Schlosser,*	Menallen,	351 83
" Henry Brinkerhoff,*	Strahan,	99 46
" Christian Chritzman,	Borough,	83 72

\$5,962 77

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the first day of March next, to wit:

The account of John Marshall, Executor of the Estate of Christina Timmons, deceased.

The account of Joseph Kepner, Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Null, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fahnestock, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Tucker, deceased.

The account of Joseph B. Nickel, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of John Nickel, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Philip Myers, and Michael Wiest, Executors of the Estate of Ludwig Myers, deceased.

The account of Conrad Snyder and Jacob Wortz, Administrators of the Estate of John Hawk, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Reed, Administrator of the Estate of Charles S. Ditterline, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator, pendente lite, of the Estate of John Shriver, Esq. deceased.

The account of Maria A. M'Tagert, Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick M'Farland, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Ghinter, Executor of the Estate of George Reinecker, deceased.

The account of James M'Clain and Jacob Will, Executors of the Estate of James M'Clain, deceased.

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Anthony B. Kurtz, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of John Garvin, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

Administrator of the Estate of John J. Stephens, deceased.

The account of John Bowser, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Samuel Bowser, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of the Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger, and Jacob Hollinger, now deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Feb. 1, 1831. }

Nov. 23. }

Feb. 1. }

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 22d day of February next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected

Brick Dwelling—

Houses, fronting on Baltimore-street and TWO two-story

Brick Back Buildings,

2 TWO-STORY

Brick Dwelling

HOUSES, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Bessel.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25. }

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Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 22d day of February, inst. at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James M'Henry, John Adair and others, containing 104 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, &

double Frame BARN. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John M'Henry.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 1. }

ts

SHOEMAKERS,

SALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23. }

Feb. 1. }

Feb. 1. }

REMOVAL,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends

and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH DANNER, into Partnership; that he has REMOVED his Store to the new Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned from the City with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

suitable to the Season, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass, & Queensware,

LEGHORN & STRAW

BONNETS,

GRINDSTONES,

WEAVERS' REEDS,

LIQUORS,

&c. &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased on the most accommodating terms, and can and will be sold as CHEAP or CHEAPER than at any other Establishment in the country. He is determined to sell—and he invites all who don't wish to see BARGAINS slip out of their hands, to call and examine his Goods. He feels confident, that from the moderate profits he intends to sell them at, the Public will be gratified after giving him a call.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which the highest price will be given.

Dec. 28. }

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NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, late of Cumberland township, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next. And all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the above date, to the subscriber, or, if more convenient, to JOHN GARVIN, Esq. Gettysburg.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

Feb. 1. }

Feb. 1. }

Feb. 1. }

Feb. 1. }

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Feb. 1. }

Notice is hereby Given.

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

Late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth (widow) and children, Catherine Rife,

John Rife, Polly Rife, Marks Rife, Andrew Rife, Susanna Rife, and David Rife, that an

INQUEST

will be held on Saturday the 26th of February next, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Isaac Rife, — Grove, and Andrew Marshall, containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less; to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased. If the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the same.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1831. }

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LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 22d day of February inst.

A Farm,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Martin Hollibaugh, John Plocher and others, containing

52 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected

Two Log Houses,

and Log Barn, &c.

There is a young Orchard on the farm; also, a spring of water—and Rockcreek runs along the farm.—To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, p. m. when attendance will be given; and the terms of sale made known by

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

Feb. 1. }

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